THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The earlier policy of allotting stalls/Tharas to such persons who were carrying on trade in khokas and were covered under the survey conducted by the slum wing, DDA for the purpose, was discontinued with effect from November, 1985. A new Registration Policy approved by Delhi Admn. for allotment of stalls/Tharas to economically weaker section of the society was introduced and all such persons whose monthly income was below Rs. 600 and who were interested in the allotment of the stalls were asked to get themselves registered under the new scheme, irrespective of the fact as to whether they were carrying on any trade authorisedly/unauthorisedly or not.

As a result of this change in policy, unauthorised khokhas in JJ Resettlement Colonies of Khichripur/Kalyanpuri continued to exist.

(e) Although no specific survey has been conducted by the DDA, it is reported that the keeping of pet animals in unauthorised jhuggies has not posed any big problem.

Captive Power Plants at Rourkela Steel Plant

1772. SHRI GAYA CHAND BHUYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the capacity of the two captive power plants in Rourkela Steel Plant and at present how much megawatt power is generated daily;

(b) whether these power plants are fully utilised, if not, what are the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken for optimum generation from these captive plants;

(c) whether another two captive power plants are being constructed and if so, what is the proposed capacity of those new plants and what measures are proposed to have optimum generation; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against the persons and responsibility fixed on the persons in charge of the earlier captive power plants for such lower generation, if so, what are the actions taken in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) There is only one captive power plant in operation at the Rourkela Steel Plant. It has an installed capacity of 128 MW. Its achievable capacity has been assessed at 70 MW by a Technical Committee in 1982. As against this, the average generation in this power plant during the last three years has been:—

Year	Average Generation (MW)
1983-84	42.1
1984-85	45.5
1985-86	45.2
1986-87 (Upto September, 1986)	34.1

The main reasons for the underutilisation of capacity at this captive power plant have been:—

(i) Lower availability of gaseous fuels.

(ii) Inferior quality of boiler coal as compared to design specifications particularly in regard to ash content and calorific value.

(iii) Maintenance problems arising out of cramped layout, ash contamination of cooling water in condenser tubes, problems of ash handling system, steam bus isolation problems, etc.

The following steps are being taken by SAIL for optimising captive generation from this plant:

(i) Efforts are being made to obtain better quality of power coal.

(ii) Maintenance of the plant is being improved so as to reduce down time and due to break-downs.

The following further measures are under consideration of SAIL:

(i) revamping of turbo generators to bring down the steam rate.

(ii) Revamping of turbo-blowers to reduce their steam consumption and in the process release more steam of power generation.

(iii) Revamping of water treatment plant.

(iv) Augmentation of coal and ash handling facilities.

(v) Replacement of some of the old boilers which are mainly gas based to fluidised coal finding to improve steam availability.

(vi) Installation of medium pressure bolers to reduce diversion of high pressure steam for process use.

(vii) Provision of one additional high pressure boiler of 150 tonnes per hour capacity.

(c) A new Captive Power Plant of 2 X 60 MW capacity is under construction at Rourkela. Unit I is expected to be commissioned in December, 1986 and Unit II by October, 1987. In the new Captive Power Plant, a number of new facilities have been provided keeping in view the problems faced at the present plant. This has been done with a view to optimise power generation at the new Captive Power Plant.

(d) There are a number of different factors due to which generation at this Power Plant has been low as indicated in Parts (a) and (b) above and it is not possible to fix responsibility for this on any particular individual.

Quality of steel produced in India

1773. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of steel produced by many steel plants in the country is far below the standard prescribed by the Indian Standards Institute; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to adopt modern and cost effective methods of production in the steel plants to improve the quality and lower t he cost of production of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir, The quality of steel supplied from SAIL steel plants meets with all the stipulations of the grade prescribed by the Indian Standards Institution.

(b) Strict quality control measures are taken at every stage of processing right from intake of raw materials to production of final rolled product. Compliance to quality control norms is checked by research and control laboratory personnel in the production shops round the clock. Automation and sophisticated control of process parameters are being planned and getting introduced at blast furnace, steel melting shop, soaking pits and reheating furnaces and at the rolling stage. Sophisticated technology of vaccum degassing and ladle metallurgy are being planned for introduction in the near future.

Cost of production is expected to be controlled through higher production and productivity, better utilisation of capacities, better technological norms. These objectivaties will be achieved through technological upgradation, better maintenance and debottlenecking of the plants.

The following measures, some of which are of a continuing nature, have been taken by SAIL to control the costs of production:—

(i) There is regular monitoring of cost of production both at the corporate and plant level. The variances are brought to the notice of management and discussed for corrective action.

(ii) The Corporate management has laid greater emphasis on the need to reduce cost of production